

THE ATHENS POST.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

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ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette states that a meeting of the citizens of Johnson county was held, at Clarks-ville, on the 23d ult., irrespective of party, at which, on motion of Gen. T. L. Green, the Hon. J. B. Brown was called to the Chair, and Jno. G. Connelley and J. K. Mathis were appointed Secretaries. On motion of the Hon. W. W. Floyd, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, cordially approving the Senatorial Compromise. A resolution was also adopted, making it a test question, with candidates for the Legislature, that they will vote to instruct the State delegation in Congress to support the Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.

At an election held on the 15th inst., for four vacancies in the Legislature three Whigs and one Democrat were returned. The previous incumbents were all Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1850.

The sun has just set, and the last roar of the artillery at the Arsenal announces that the funeral honors to the late President Taylor are completed. Seldom have such honors been paid to the illustrious dead of this country. The procession was more than a mile in length, and occupied about an hour and a half in passing. The hearse, with its magnificent canopy, was drawn by eight white horses, each led by an attendant clothed in white. In the rear of the hearse followed "Old Whitey," the favorite horse used by the deceased in all his battles. It was a most affecting sight, and drew tears from many an eye not accustomed to weeping. The military array was very imposing: as an addition to the United States troops, a very large number of volunteer companies had arrived from the adjacent cities. They preceded the hearse, the various bands playing mournful music, while the minute guns thundered, and the bells tolled. In the rear of the body followed in single file nearly four hundred hackney coaches and private carriages, and the procession was closed by the Clerks of the various Departments and others.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Congress will re-assemble to-day, and in a more conciliatory spirit than usual, but without any more definite purpose of action. Some have lost their rudder and compass by the recent sudden change, and are adrift. What was the President's plan? a week ago, is not the President's plan? now. The Fillmore plan is to settle the vexed questions upon a basis as comprehensive and permanent as possible.

The Northern papers which represent the Seward interests, already begin to threaten Fillmore with their displeasure, if he does not carry out President Taylor's plan of admitting California *per se*. I presume that Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and others in the Senate, favorable to an adjustment, have a pretty full understanding with Mr. Fillmore on this subject.

The House, when its proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of the President's critical condition, was engaged in the Galpin case. As they have virtually censured every one connected with it, they will not deem it necessary, it is hoped, to consume more time in the matter.

In the Senate, on the same day, Tuesday, Mr. Mangum had moved to take up Mr. Bradbury's resolutions, calling on the President for copies of all charges against the public officers removed, with a view to make it the order for the next morning. That resolution, long pending was designed to enable the majority of the Senate to act upon certain nominations before them. A number of nominations have been long hung up in the Senate, awaiting the result of this case. It is known that Gen. Taylor would have refused to answer the call, or rather, as Mr. Webster stated, Gen.

Taylor would make such an answer as would put the Senate in the wrong. But as soon as the answer was obtained, it was intended to dispose of all of the nominations. A number of them, made by Seward influence, and several in opposition to Mr. Fillmore's earnest remonstrances, would certainly be rejected. The Senate must decide this question forthwith, or Mr. Fillmore may decide it for that body, in regard to pending nominations, by withdrawing them.

Another matter of importance was pending, to wit, a joint resolution fixing the time of the meeting of Congress for the first Monday of October. Should this proposition pass, it would abbreviate the present session.—*Cor. Char. Cour.*

THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY.

As the Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, has just succeeded to the Presidency of the United States, by the lamented death of President Taylor, it may be interesting to our readers to know the Constitutional and statutory provisions, applicable to the case, and how they are to be interpreted.

By the 5th clause of the 2d article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided as follows:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

The Act of Congress, of March 1, 1792, thus carries out, to a certain extent only, so far as depends on the action of that body, the Constitutional provision above cited:

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States, shall be appointed or chosen, in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in Dec., then next ensuing. Provided, That there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the Wednesday in Dec., but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify, in the notification, that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen, and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said 1st Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors, and others, shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed by this act."

BLUNDERING UPON THE TRUTH.—A shrewd little fellow, who had only recently "begun to learn Latin," occasionally mixed his mother tongue with a spice of the dead language. It thus chanced, as one day he was reading aloud to his master, that he astonished him by the translation:—"Vir, a man; gin, a trap; vir-gin, a man trap." "You young rogue," exclaimed the pedagogue, "your father has been helping you with your lessons."

TEXAS AFFAIRS.—Advices from Texas are of an exciting character, in reference to matters in Santa Fe. Meetings have been held at San Antonio and on the San Jacinto battlefield, where resolutions were adopted, denouncing the course of the General Government and calling on the Governor to proclaim Santa Fe in a state of insurrection. An extra session of the Legislature of Texas was called to assemble on the 12th August next.

The alarm as to the difficulties with the Indians had somewhat subsided.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT.—One pint of new milk, one stick of cinnamon, three table spoons of fresh mutton tallow, melted, one table spoon of starch. Boil to half pint. To be taken at one or two doses, as the stomach will bear. It will be more palatable if taken warm.—The above never failed to cure, even when given over by the physicians. Very many instances of children teething have been cured of the bowel complaint by using the same.

WHAT WILL MR. FILLMORE DO?

The greatest anxiety pervades the public mind, at the present moment, in regard to the views and opinions of President Fillmore, touching the grave questions now agitating the nation. All seem to be aware of the conservative position which he has hitherto occupied in New York. His hostility to the Abolitionists is well known. The great anxiety seems to be in regard to the moral firmness of the man. It is questioned "whether he can withstand the outward pressure of his own section?" This is an inquiry, which will only be answered by the full developments of the future.

Mr. Fillmore has always been noted for his wisdom, as well as his prudence. He has never been known to yield to the fanatical spirit of the North. On the contrary he has uniformly resisted its wild and reckless encroachments upon Southern rights. He has neither sought, nor received favor at the hands of the men who have stirred up the existing strife. Between him and the great leader of the Abolitionists—Senator Seward of New York—a most deadly feud is said to exist. It is not probable, therefore, that at a juncture like the present, he will throw himself into the hands of his old enemies, or use his power to the injury of his old friends.

It is true that pending the Presidential election Mr. Fillmore was denounced by his enemies, at the South, as being an "Abolitionist." It is equally true that he boldly pronounced the charge, a "gross and wanton calumny." In order to give his views in his own language, we copy the subjoined article.

From the Buffalo Advertiser, Nov. 15, '48. In publishing the following extract from a letter received yesterday afternoon from the Vice President elect, we plead guilty to trenching somewhat upon the inviolability of private correspondence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fillmore are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic and national, and will every where be read with so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified, and rendering a service, in making them public:

"To me there is no manifestation of popular sentiment which calls up such deep feelings of gratitude as that generous voice of my old friends and early constituents of the county of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first elected me to the Assembly, and from that day to this they have stood by me through good and through evil report, and sustained me under all circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost unknown in this country; and the last crowning act of their continued kindness and confidence awakens the deepest emotions of a grateful heart."

"I trust, too, that you will not blame me for expressing the gratification and pride which I feel in receiving so flattering a vote in my native State. But these things are in a measure personal to myself, and therefore of little importance. But the cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket has been sustained every where, North, South, East and West, is a just cause of national felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a national party—that it occupies that safe and conservative ground which secures to every section of the country all that it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the constitution—and as to all other questions of mere policy, where Congress has the constitutional right to legislate, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interposition of the veto power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all constitutional guarantees and leaves the law-making power where the constitution placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at once from all the embarrassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion, and enables it to act harmoniously for the good of the country. When the President ceases to control the law-making power, his individual opinions, of what the law ought to be, become comparatively unimportant. Hence we have seen General Taylor, though attacked as a slaveholder and a pro-slavery man at the North, cordially supported and triumphantly elected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms; and though I have been charged at the South, in the most gross and wanton manner, with being an abolitionist and an incendiary, yet the Whigs of the South, have cast their ballots to the winds, and, without asking or expecting any thing more than what the constitution guarantees to them on this subject, they have yielded to me a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This was particularly so in New Orleans (and Georgia,) where the attack was most violent."

"Really, these Southern Whigs are noble fellows. Would you not lament to see the Union dissolved, if for no other cause than that it separated us from such true, noble and high minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a national party, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and South, without power to destroy the fair fabric of the constitution. May it be perpetual."

Should Mr. Fillmore carry out in practice the views above expressed—should he counsel a just and liberal policy towards the South, and favor an equitable adjustment of the pending controversies, he will endeavor himself to every lover of free government, and become the most popular civilian the Republic has ever known. He holds the Union in the palm of his hand, and it is entirely within his power, either to preserve it, or to dash it to atoms. The slightest evidence of injustice manifested towards the South, in the present excited state of public feeling, would cause an explosion which would shake the nation

like an earthquake. For ourselves we are willing to take Mr. Fillmore upon trial—to judge him by his acts—at least to offer no factious opposition. We have no doubt that the Southern people generally will await a full development of his policy before determining upon any definite course of action. Ultraists and Disunionists will doubtless attempt to prejudice public sentiment in advance against him; but the true patriots of the land will do him full justice—they will judge him by his acts, and sustain, or reject him accordingly.—*Journal and Macon Messenger.*

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Born in Orange Co., Va., A. D. 1784.

It is no disparagement to the other States of the Union, to say that Virginia has been the mother of the Gracchi of the Republic. The rivalry of her founder seems to have passed into the Soil, and electrified her sons. From her generous bosom they have drunk heroism and love of country. She has moulded the South, as New England has moulded the North and the West—while the mingling of the Cavaliers and the Pilgrims has shaped the character of the men who are now laying the foundations of great empires on the Pacific.

The youth of a nation is its heroic age. With us that period has not yet passed.—The State which had produced Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Marshall, Lee, Madison, Monroe; and above all the greatest and the best of men, whose name embodies so much of the nation and the hope of mankind, was a fit place to give existence and inspiration to one who was to wear the mantle of WASHINGTON.

His ancestors left England two centuries ago, and settled in Virginia. Richard Taylor, his father, was a Colonel in the continental war, and fought by the side of Washington in the battle of Trenton.—Daniel Boone—the Romulus of the west—had explored the wilds of Kentucky, and Col. Taylor soon after traversed "the Dark and Bloody Ground" in search of a new home. He penetrated on foot, and without a companion as far as New Orleans, and returned to Virginia by sea.

In 1790, he emigrated with his family to Kentucky, taking with him a boy of six years who was to be one of the chief standard bearers, and a President of the Republic. The family resided in the midst of Indian tribes where men never slept without first looking at the priming of their rifles. He was familiar from his infancy with the gleam of the tomahawk, and the yell of the savage. An earnest Military passion lurked in his character, was nurtured by the romance of frontier life, and inflamed by household legends of the Revolution. His education was plain and substantial. It fitted him for the great business of life. Thoughtfulness, judgment, shrewdness, and stability, with a magnanimous heart, made up his character.

The firing of a single shot from the Leopard into the Chesapeake, stirred the heart of the American people, and made a second war with the parent country inevitable. Young Taylor heard it, and he applied to Jefferson for a commission, and entered the Army in 1807, as first Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of infantry. The young Republic was unprepared for war. A long and unprotected frontier, which stretched from the forests of Maine, up the Green Lakes and down the Mississippi, a cloud of ten thousand confederated Savages, armed with British rifles, had gathered under their great Tecumseh, to burn our dwellings and slaughter our people. The first brilliant scene in the life of Taylor opened at

FORT BROWN.

a small and weak stockade on the Wabash, in the heart of the Indian country. With fifty soldiers Lieutenant Taylor was commissioned to defend the place. Repulsed in every attack and foiled in every stratagem, the Savages fired the fort at midnight. The screams of the women and children, the bloodcurdling howl of three hundred red men, and the desolating fire, flashing against a thick forest and a black sky, developed the cool intrepidity of his character. He extinguished the flames, and held the fort till the shout of Col. Russell's mounted rangers was heard through the forests, coming to his relief. This gallant achievement took place the 14th September, 1812. President Madison sent him a commission of Brevet-Major, dated the same day.

In 1832 he was raised to the rank of Colonel, and sent to Florida. The 25th December 1837, with five hundred men, under the clear range of seven hundred Indian rifles he gained the victory of

OKEE-CHO-BEE.

It was the Montevideo of his fame. His commission of Brigadier General bore the date of this sanguinary battle. In May, 1838, he received the supreme command in Florida—a concentration of difficulty and peril—and soon brought the Seminole war to a close.

Hitherto his movements had influenced

the fate of districts; now they began to affect the fortunes of Empires. From the time he was despatched from the Southwest frontier in command of the Army of Observation, his conduct attracted the attention of mankind, and his achievements became a portion of history. In this monumental gallery we have only to inscribe

PALO ALTO, 8th May, 1846.

RESACA DE LA PALMA, 9th May, 1846.

MONTEREY, 22d Sept., 1846.

BUENA VISTA, 22d Feb., 1847.

If so many and such brilliant victories had been achieved by a Greek General, he would have been crowned with laurel, and National Games instituted to his honor.—If he had borne the eagles of the Roman Legions so gallantly and so far, the Senate would have decreed him a triumph. But the Olympiads are forgotten, and Rome has no more Victories to celebrate. Gratitude however is still a nation's sentiment, and the honors of our Olympiad are greater than those of Greece. There was but one way in which the nation could show its gratitude for the services of its patriot soldier. In the next national election, the People of the United States conferred upon the General the supreme honors of the Republic, and by acclamation he was raised to THE PRESIDENCY.

He was inaugurated on the 4th of March 1849, and died on the 9th July, 1850.

For the Athens Post.

TO *****.

BY JOHN E. HATCHER.

"Forget and Forgive." *****.

Forget, forget! oh, canst thou think, This heart can so unfaithful be! I may forget all else beside, But cannot cease to think of thee. For like a star throned in the sky, Thine image is in memory set; Go dim the lustre of the star, And bid me then thyself forget.

While feeling in this breast shall live, Yes, thou shalt be remembered yet; Forgive!—I can, I do forgive, But by my soul I can't forget! No, never, never!—let me first, Forget all else that's dear to me; Let Fate and Fortune do their worst, They cannot crush one thought of thee!

I know that thou hast never cast One thought, one single thought on me; And that the memory of the past, Recalls no dream of love to thee. And though my life is turned to night, Since that one hope in darkness set, I cherish still the faded light—O! bid me hope, but not forget! Athens, Tenn., July, 1850.

ECONOMICAL WASHING.—A practical housekeeper (says the Savannah Republican) has kindly furnished us with the following receipt for a mixture for washing, which has been tried and much approved by several ladies in this city. The preparation has the effect to dissolve and apparently draw from the clothing all impurities, and all the washer has to do is merely to rinse them well.

Take a bar of common soap, and melt it in a pint of water, add 7 table spoonfuls of spirits of Turpentine, 2 of Hartshorn, and 1 of Vinegar. Fill a large tub with clothes, put on them a pint of this mixture and fill up the tub with boiling water. Let it stand one hour; then rinse the clothes twice, first in a tub of hot water made very blue; then in a second slightly blue.

THE FARMER'S CREED.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they find it. We believe in going to the bottom of things and therefore in deep plowing.

We believe that the best fertilizer of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without this lime, manure, plaster, bones, and green manures will be of little use.

The spiles under London Bridge have been driven six hundred years. On examining them in 1746, they were found to be but little decayed. They are principally of elm. Old Savory place, in the city of London, was built six hundred and fifty years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber, in a wet state, the piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, affords a striking example. One of these piles was taken up, and found to be petrified to the depth of three quarters of an inch, but the rest of the wood was little different from its former state, though it had been driven more than sixteen hundred years.

RATHER STRONG.—Among the appointments by the President, announced by the Chicago Journal, we read the following:

William V. Brandy, to be postmaster in New York.

"Hope on, hope ever," as the boy said, who had been fishing three days without a bite.

"I CAN'T DO IT."—What a volume of human misery is unfolded in this short sentence! What mighty efforts of undeveloped genius are chained by this conclusion of despondency, when a barrier chances to interrupt the onward progress of the will! What domestic unhappiness—what downward marches toward the gloomy and solitary abodes of poverty—what anxious solicitude, that fills the breast of the dependent wife—what ardent wrastlings with the demon of despair—what social wretchedness—what deep, painful anxiety—what unheard of evils are depicted in the spirit of that expression! It is the language only of the self-wretched—the determination of the weak and imbecile.

It is the voice of the moral coward, who, standing upon the shore of some desolate island, in the stormy ocean of life, and looking out upon the billows, strewn with the wrecks of earthly grandeur and human happiness, is so blinded by fear, that he cannot see through the surrounding gloom. It is the articulated feeling of the traveller of the desert, who, having gained an eminence, sees nothing but a barren plain before him, thirst parching his tongue, and weariness subduing his strength. But shall he lie down without hope? Nay, let him press forward, make but one effort, a green oasis will meet his vision—a cool stream will bubble up from some unforseen fountain, and he will reach his journey's end, crowned with the rich rewards of his perseverance.

PAST EVENTS.—The first white child born in North America, was Virginia, daughter of Annanias and Eleanor Dare, and grand-daughter of Gov. John White. She was born on the 18th August, 1597, in Roanoke, in North Carolina. Her parents were of the expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in that year. There is no record of her history save that of her birth.

The first minister who preached the gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the Church of England, an exemplary man, who came out in the same company with Capt. John Smith, in the year 1607. He was much esteemed as a man of peace, and was in many ways useful to the colony. There is no record of his death, or of his return to England; he died at Jamestown. He had a good library, which was burnt with all his other property, in the burning of Jamestown the next winter after he came out.

The first females who came to Virginia proper, were Mrs. Forrest and her maid, Anne Burns, in the expedition of Newport, 1608. The first marriage in Virginia was in the same year—John Laydon to Annie Burns. The ceremony was probably by the same good master Hunt.

The first intermarriage between the whites and Indians was John Rolfe to Pocahontas, in April, 1613. Pocahontas was also the first of the Virginia Indians that embraced Christianity and was baptized.

The first legislative assembly in Virginia met in July, 1619, at the summons of Gov. George Yeardley. One month later, negroes were first brought into the colony by a Dutch man-of-war.

The first periodical in North America was the Boston News Letter, which made its appearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old Dominion was the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly, at seven shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony. Slavery preceded the periodical press one hundred and seventeen years.

The Blue Ridge was first crossed by the whites in the year 1714.

The first iron furnace erected in North America was by Gov. Spotswood, 1730 in Spotsylvania county, Virginia.

A WAY TO MAKE BOYS SHARP.—When Mr. Pickwick complimented the intelligence of Mr. Tommy Weller's son Sam, the proud father replied with an air of great satisfaction:—"Werry glad to hear it sir, I took a great deal of pains in his education, sir; let him run the streets when he war very young, and shift for himself. It's the only way to make a lad sharp, sir." There are a great many who adopt Mr. Weller's plan of education. Carpets may be cleaned by pounding them in soft soap suds, and then washing them well out of the soap. The suds must be very strong and cold. This is done by cutting down hard soap and dissolving it in warm water. The suds should feel slippery between the fingers.